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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1918.

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2—Reserve Funds \$3,837,047
3—Life & Annuity Funds \$17,597,390
Sinking Fund Account \$23,230
\$23,970,387
Revenue Fire Branch \$3,281,456
Life and Annuity \$2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department \$37,939
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8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
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on application at the Company's Office.
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There shallow drafts intoxicate the Brain
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Hongkong, April 1, 1918. WONG YING WAI, Manager.

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THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE BATTLE.

SUCCESSFUL WORK BY FRENCH AND AMERICANS

London, June 13.

A French communiqué states—
The enemy has not renewed the
attack between Montdidier and the
region of Amiens. We have con-
solidated our positions.

On our right, a counter-attack
enabled us to throw back the enemy.
On the northern bank of the Matz
we re-occupied the height Croix
Blanc and Mellescoq and took a
hundred prisoners and some machine-
guns.

Fighting continued violently be-
tween the Aisne Forest and Villers
Cotterets. The Germans progressed
as far as the mine east of Laversine
and after a desperate struggle gained
a footing at Cœuvres and St. Pierre
Aigle.

The enemy violently attacked the
front Bourches-Belleau Wood. The
American troops shattered the attack,
inflicting heavy losses on the enemy
and entirely maintained their gain.

VIEWS OF FRENCH EXPERTS.

ENEMY'S COMMUNICATIONS THREATENED.

London, June 13.

French experts point out that the
French left wing threatens the
enemy's communications in the
Centre more immediately than the
German left wing threatens Com-
pigne. While the Germans have
lost thirty Divisions in obtaining a
maximum advance of eight kilo-
metres.

The experts admit that there will
probably be more hours of anxiety.
They point out that driving in the
enemy's Centre has always been
Hindenburg's favourite tactic; hence
the region of the Aisne must be
carefully watched.

GERMAN WAR CORRESPONDENTS "NONSENSE" INTOLERABLE.

AMSTERDAM, June 13.

Much criticism has been levelled
in the Reichstag at the War Office.

The practice was denounced of
affording subscribers to the War
Loan favoured treatment in regard to
military leave. The War Correspond-
ents' reports were ridiculed. It was
asserted that soldiers at the front
have written that the correspondents'
nonsense is intolerable for home con-
sumption and is becoming intoler-
able.

THE HARDEST HOURS OF THE WAR.

PRESIDENT POINCARÉ TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

Paris, June 13.

On the occasion of the anniversary
of the arrival of the first American
troops in France, President Poincaré
has telegraphed to President Wilson:
The Allies are at present passing
through the hardest hours of the war,
but the rapid formation of the new
American units and the incessant
increase of maritime transport are
unfavourably conducting us towards
the day when the equilibrium will
be re-established and the balance
swing in our favour. The Allied
Armies will take a decisive revenge
on the enemy and by a common
victory lay a foundation of peace
conforming to the principles Pres-
ident Wilson has solemnly laid
down.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT "MERELY HINDENBURG'S PUPPETS."

London, June 13.

Yesterday's Suffrage vote in the
Prussian Diet signifies the triumph
of Conservatism and the death-blow
of the promised democratisation of
the Prussian Parliament.

Socialist Deputies derided the
Government's talk of a Resolution,
saying that the Government are
merely Hindenburg's puppets.

THE EXCHANGE OF WAR PRISONERS.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

London, June 13.

In the House of Commons, the
Rt. Hon. Evelyn Cecil asked: As
exchanged prisoners are liable to fight
again, will the Government refrain
from concluding any agreement with
Germany on the basis that starved
British prisoners in Germany are
man for man equivalent to the bot-
tered Germans in Great Britain;
especially as such arrangement
would not only be unfair but would
encourage further cruelties to future
British prisoners in Germany?

Mr. Hope replied that the British
delegates at The Hague were fully
alive to these considerations.

THE BRITISH IMPERIAL WAR CABINET.

FRENCH COMMENT.

Paris, June 13.

Commenting on the Imperial War
Cabinet meeting, *L'Eclair* says:
Everyone in France appreciates the
heroism and devotion with which
the British colonies, including Africa,
Canada and Australia, have contrib-
uted in every shape and form their
material and moral assistance to
the mother country in the Allies'
struggle against the Germanic power.
The French people accordingly will
unanimously approve such new mea-
sures as may be adopted with a view
to giving further force and impor-
tance to this assistance.

TORPEDOED.

London, June 13.

The Admiralty announces that an
armed boarding steamer was tor-
pedoed and sunk on the 5th inst.
Seven men including four members
of the mercantile crew are missing.

ANOTHER DUTCH LUGGER TORPEDOED.

Yokohama, June 13.

Another Dutch lugger, the *Hedra*,
has been torpedoed and sunk with-
out warning by a German submarine.
Three men were killed in a boat by
shell splinters after they had left the
lugger.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA'S WARSHIPS.

TRUSTING GERMAN PROMISES.

London, June 13.

A Russian official report by wire-
less states—
In compliance with Germany's
demand, all Russian warships at
Novorossiysk have been ordered to be
transferred to Sebastopol, Germany
promising not to use them before
the conclusion of a general peace;
and then to return them to Russia.
This was the fundamental condition
for the cessation of hostile action on
the Ukrainian front; also all further
 Russo-German negotiations and
agreements.

(Continued on Page 2.)



WEDNESDAY, June 18 —
2.10 p.m. — Auction of Household
Linens, &c. at Hughes & Hough's.
2.30 p.m. — Auction of Furniture &c.
at Hughes & Hough's.

THURSDAY, June 19 —
Summer Solstice.

FRIDAY, June 20 —
Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement
Day.

SATURDAY, June 20 —
12 noon — Indo-China Steam Navigation
Co. meeting.

MONDAY, July 1 —
General Holiday.

Do not suffer from cramp colic pain in the stomach when Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy goes to the right spot and gives immediate relief. You cannot afford to be without it if you are subject to attacks of this kind. For sale by Chemists and Druggists.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always in your medicine chest, and it's economy in the end. It always cures and cures quick.

difficult to join if the subscription is high. The object of the Association is to get in as many new members

been suffering in Hongkong is still widely prevalent at Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Dalny, Mukden.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

BRITAIN'S FOOD SUPPLY.

A GRATIFYING STATEMENT.

LONDON, June 13. On the eve of the completion of Lord Blundell's first year as Food Controller, Mr. Clynnes, the Assistant Food Controller, in a statement to Press representatives at the House of Commons, said that although in future a shortage of certain articles which must be transported long distances might occur, the country would never again have to undergo the period of trial and suffering of last Autumn and Winter. In none of the belligerent countries were the civil populations so composed and assured as regards the food situation as in Great Britain. "We have done very much better in half-a-year than Germany with all her boasted organising ability has done in two years."

WHEAT CROP GUARANTEES.

MELBOURNE, June 13. The acting Premier, Mr. Watt, has informed the State Minister of Agriculture that the Commonwealth will be unable to undertake to guarantee the 1919-20 wheat crop, but guarantees 4/4 per bushel for the 1918-19 crop.

AUSTRALIA'S WOOL-CLIP PURCHASED.

LARGEST WOOL TRANSACTION IN WORLD'S HISTORY.

LONDON, June 13. A telegram from Melbourne states that the Imperial Government has purchased the whole of Australia's wool-clip for the period of the war and a year afterwards. The first two clips will involve a sum of £100,000,000 sterling. This is the largest wool transaction in the history of the world and ensures the commercial and financial stability of Australia.

NEW INDUSTRIES IN AUSTRALIA FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS.

MELBOURNE, June 13. The Federal Repatriation Department has expert committees inquiring into the question of starting new industries for returned soldiers, including the construction of cement houses, and the manufacture of telephone instruments.

NO WINTER RACING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 13. The Government has decided in view of the strain on the railways that there shall be no racing in the winter.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

VERY BITTER FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

LONDON, June 13. Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, telegraphing on June 12, says: Our counter-attack yesterday between Compiègne and Belloy was delivered just as the Germans were assembling for an attack. Consequently their positions were held most strongly. The fighting was most bitter, but the French infantry supported by Tanks and British and French air-squadrons overcame a numerically superior enemy. Battle-planes flew in front of the infantry spraying the Germans with bullets from a height of a few score yards, while flying machines attacked enemy concentrations in the rear.

The losses of the Germans owing to the overcrowded front were most heavy. Their strength is indeed remarkable, four Divisions being identified on a front of 3,000 yards.

The enemy in the centre continues at heavy cost to push his way, yard by yard, down the Matz Valley, where an abundance of small woods and broken ground afford maximum protection against machine-gun and artillery fire. Our troops, further west, pursued their progress on the plateau into the valley below.

The position in which the enemy believed himself to be firmly established 48 hours ago, was most important for his advance in the Centre, as it overlooks Matz Valley and commands the junction of the main roads from Mondidier and Beauvillers at Guvilly through which enemy troops and supplies for the front line in the river valley must pass, and also the junction of the Senlis and Compiègne roads on which he depends for his advance southwards.

The French thus overlook the German centre and this must have already greatly embarrassed the enemy.

The Germans east of the Oise developed a new attack on both banks of the Aisne, starting from the line Montignous Touvent-Ambly-Cutry-Dommiers and fronting the Oise. Evidently the enemy intends to march on both banks of the Aisne, skirting Villers Coterets Forest on the north and drive the French, not merely out of the wooded salient north of the old Franco-German front of 1916, and from Durancamp, Carlemont and Montagne Forests, but also out of the much larger Aisne Forest between the old front and the Aisne and possibly out of the still larger Compiègne Forest immediately south. There is no indication at present that he will be able to carry out this programme.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

UNPRECEDENTED FEAT BY FRENCH AIRMEN.

LONDON, June 13. Reuter's Correspondent at the French Headquarters, wiring yesterday, says:—The importance of the role of our air service in the battle is daily increasing. During today's fighting our light bombardment squadrons performed the unprecedented feat of attacking German heavy gun batteries in action and silencing them by killing and scattering the gunners.

In the Picardy offensive our fighting planes repeatedly attacked field-gun batteries with machine-guns, but silencing heavy batteries by bomb attacks from the air is a new achievement in war.

THE SITUATION EXAMINED.

LONDON, June 13. There is a growing tone of optimism in the newspapers as it becomes clearer that the Germans have been checked. They have certainly compelled the French to withdraw from the northern end of the salient on the left bank of the Oise, including Carlemont Wood and plateau, but the French have retained the strong belt of territory north of the Aisne; and it is to threaten this from the rear that the Germans have launched a new attack south of the Aisne on a not very wide front. At the same time, the Germans, hauled in their efforts to reach Compiègne frontally, hope to attain that objective by this outflanking attack. Compiègne is still 18 miles west of the scene of the new operations, while the Forest of Compiègne intervenes.

As already pointed out, the limited success of the German offensive on Sunday, the enemy's hesitancy and the vigour of the French counter-attack, sharply distinguish the present from the March battle. A favourable feature in the new development is the general tendency of the fighting to rivet an increasing proportion of the German resources in the south and there is now no talk of a more formidable German stroke in another direction.

GERMAN WAR MINISTER'S BOAST.

LONDON, June 13. The German War Minister in the Reichstag yesterday, boasted that the battle was already won and that General Foch's reserves were wiped out, but this is not supported by facts, for there are still great obstacles like Villers-Coterets Forest to be overcome, while the line of the Allies is being stabilised and the character of the fighting is, apparently, changing in their favour.

General Foch, indeed, appears to have the situation well under control.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, June 13. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We carried out a successful daylight raid yesterday south-eastward of Arras and inflicted heavy enemy casualties. A trench mortar was brought back and two others destroyed.

In local operations at night-time we advanced our line a short distance at little cost, with the capture of a number of prisoners south-westward of Merriès.

The French, eastward of Dikiebuch Lake, improved their positions in the neighbourhood of Ridge Wood, and took 30 prisoners.

THE SUBMARINE PIRACY.

SURVIVORS' STORY.

LONDON, June 13. A telegram from New York states that the survivors of the *Pinar del Rio* state that the German submarine which sank her was accompanied by a 6,000 ton single-funnelled steamer.

DUTCH LUGGER SUBMERGED.

YMUDEN, June 14. The Dutch lugger *Helena* has been submerged off the Dogger Bank. Three of the crew were killed.

SUBMARINE SITUATION WELL IN HAND.

LONDON, June 14. Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, interviewed by the *Pall Mall Gazette* said:—We have undoubtedly sunk more submarines since January than the enemy has built. We have attacked German submarines on an average 70 times a week.

STATEMENT BY SIR ERIC GEDDES.

Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, interviewed by the *Pall Mall Gazette* said:—We have undoubtedly sunk more submarines since January than the enemy has built. We have attacked German submarines on an average 70 times a week.

MOTOR-BOATS ATTACK BATTLESHIPS.

THRILLING DETAILS OF ITALIAN DARING.

LONDON, June 13. A Venice despatch says that the two Italian ships which torpedoed the Austrian battleships were motor-boats, the united crews of which were only 30 men. One was commanded by Captain Rizzo, a Sicilian, who, a mercantile officer before the war, has distinguished himself by innumerable acts of daring during the war, including the torpedoing of the battleship *Vien* in Trieste harbour. The other was commanded by a midshipman.

Captain Rizzo in an interview said that he was cruising off the Dalmatian Islands when he was astonished, when 30 miles south-east of Pola, to see a column of smoke. He changed his course thither and saw a motor-squadron. There was no time to wonder why the enemy had come out, but, thinking he would never get such a chance again, he ordered the midshipman to do as he thought best, while he himself made straight for the enemy.

The enemy did not see or hear Captain Rizzo's boat, which slipped in between the second and third scouting destroyers. As he passed, the former sighted him, blew alarm whistles and began firing shells which passed overhead. Captain Rizzo, already through the line, was only 500 feet distant from the battleship when he discharged his torpedoes. One struck on a level with the funnels and the second further aft. Both exploded.

An Austrian destroyer tried to ram Captain Rizzo, thinking him to be powerless. Captain Rizzo dropped a depth charge which failed to explode, but a second depth charge was more effective and the destroyer was badly hit. It rose in the sea and rolled like a drunken man. Captain Rizzo slipped away, dodging the third destroyer and escaped. The whole affair lasted twenty minutes.

Meanwhile, the midshipman's boat attacked the rear of the convoy and fired two torpedoes at a battleship; one missed, but the other hit her full in the stern. The midshipman then sped after his companion.

Italian aircraft, sixteen hours later, saw masses of drifting wrecks.

Aircraft which visited Pola report only one *U-boat* there as compared with four previously.

ENEMY MINES OFF NEW ZEALAND.

WELLINGTON, June 13. Two enemy mines have been destroyed ten miles off the North Cape.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

PLOT TO OVERTHROW THE SOVIETS.

MOSCOW, June 5. It is semi-officially declared that the counter-revolutionary plot includes both the Minimalists and Monarchists. The latter favour the restoration of the monarchy by an understanding with Germany and the Minimalists wish for a resumption of the alliance with the Western Powers.

Notwithstanding the divergence of views, both parties are agreed to a common platform, with the object of overthrowing the Soviets. The central figures in the plot are Generals Dvorkin and Savinkoff. The plot aims at isolating the Ural region from Central Russia, compelling the Soviets to capitulate owing to lack of supplies.

The Cossacks, who are under reactionary officers, are holding themselves in readiness in the East.

HOLLAND'S DANGER.

PARIS, June 14. The *Temps* in an article headed "Holland's Danger" says that with German troops running on the Roermond line and the concessions the Germans possess in the Venlo district, together with other means of invasion at Germany's disposal, the Dutch are never safe when they go to sleep that they will not wake up to find a German army camped in their midst.

It was to France's greatest interest to see the independence of Holland respected and that her prosperity be given every opportunity for free development after the war.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

LONDON, June 13. The *Daily News* says that the Government's Drafting Committee of the Home Rule Bill is making no progress. The draft Bill prepared at the outset of the Committee's proceedings is not accepted by any of the parties and the Government has no proposals to offer.

THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

LONDON, June 13. It is understood that the War Cabinet is gratified at the industrial situation, which is better than at any time during the war. There is virtually not a single dispute in the country and the men are working splendidly.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 14. The Silver Market is steady.

SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

DIARRHOEA is always more or less prevalent during the weather. Be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is prompt and effective. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

AMERICAN CABLES.

[U.S.A. NAVAL COMMUNICATIONS TO MANILA.]

U-BOATS ON AMERICAN COASTS.

TEN BOATS SUNK.

Washington, June 5. Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, stated that a German submarine, or submarines, had appeared off the Atlantic coast and had sunk five small sailing vessels and a tanker. Unofficial reports have aided two schooners and three steamers to the list. These were all coastwise vessels and their total tonnage was only about 20,000.

No lives are yet reported lost as the crews took to small boats and were either rescued or reached the shore. No troops or ship with supplies for Europe was lost. Transportation to Europe goes on, uninterrupted while aircraft and destroyers are hunting the raider.

Navy authorities state that the raid has been long expected as an effort to interrupt the stream of American troops going overseas, but they declare that the German hopes are vain because the carriers are amply conveyed. This is shown by the fact that only coastwise ships and those from the West Indies were attacked. Several steamers for which fear was felt arrived safely today. Some of the members of the crews of submarine vessels who have landed say they had been held prisoners for a matter of several days. The vessels were captured and then sunk with bombs or by gunfire.

One steamer carrying 120 passengers and a crew of 130 was attacked. Three hundred survivors were rescued from small boats.

Mr. Daniels told a Congressional Committee that the raid was intended to frighten the United States into withdrawing America's battleships from Europe, but he said that this would be tantamount to the naval forces on this side of the Atlantic being ample for full protection. Whether or not there is more than one raider has not yet been determined.

Stocks are buoyant on the New York market, showing that the investors regard the raid as unimportant.

No new attacks were reported today.

Washington, June 7. The Treasury Department, regarding the submarine Atlantic coast raid as unimportant, has reduced the life insurance rate to 15 cents from 20 cents on each \$100 for officers and crews of merchant vessels travelling in the war zone. The Department has also decided not to advance the insurance rate on vessels.

Mr. Hoover, the Food Administrator, declared that the raid has not hampered food shipments overseas.

Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, said "the Navy will continue to keep the road open for men, munitions and food supplies to the battle-front." The prisoners taken are regarded as adequate.

Sixteen men from one ship are the only lives lost. A neutral steamer was sunk on June 4. The tonnage sunk by the raiders in the two weeks of their activities is under 25,000.

SUBMARINE CAUGHT IN A NET.

Washington, June 5. The submarine which sank an American tanker off the Atlantic coast was caught in a net when it came to the surface for air after remaining submerged for two days while destroyers and airplanes kept up a watch for it. The crew of the tanker, which reached an Atlantic port told the story of the attack.

BIG LOSS OF U-BOATS.

Washington, June 5. Navy officials estimate that 75 per cent of the German new type cruiser submarines have already been destroyed.

BLAST FURNACES FOR JAPAN.

Washington, June 7. The War Trade Board has licensed the export of two 400-ton blast furnaces consigned to China. The furnaces are destined for a plant operated by a Japanese company which is turning out pig iron for building Japanese warships.

FORCE WILL END PRUSSIANISM.

New York, June 7. Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, made a speech here in which he said: "The Prussians sought war and shall have war until the very thought of war will be abhorred in the Prussian mind. Civilization's supreme task is to end Prussianism. This Republic never will compromise with butchers of nations and individuals. Force alone will end Prussianism, because it is the only thing the Prussians respect."

"AMERICA IS ONLY BLUFFING."

San Francisco, June 7. Prince Taddeo Pratand of Siam is here en route home with the Princess and their five children. He was formerly Minister to Germany, which country he left eight months ago when Siam broke off diplomatic relations with Germany.

EXIGENT SHIPS IN U.S.A.

REPORTED TRANSFER.

San Francisco, June 7. All the German sailing ships assigned to the Pacific by the United States are reported to have been assigned to the firm of Brothers and Dixon for operation. There are nine such ships in all. [Mr. L. Everett, Vice-President and General Manager for the Far East for Brothers and Dixon, with office in Manila, interviewed, stated that he had not received any advice regarding the reported transfer of the German vessels to his firm. He said that the company had already been given four or five German sailing ships and could not say whether or not these are to be included in the cable.]

WOMEN REPLACING MALE WORKERS.

Washington, June 6. The War Department states that 44,471 women have replaced male workers through the Federal Employment Service. The Government is providing for the replacement of men in the war zone by women.

EXCHANGED RUSSIAN AND GERMAN PRISONERS.

Washington, June 6.

The State Department has received advice from Moscow to the effect that German prisoners in Russia are being returned through Arabia, where three trains daily carry 400 to 1,000 prisoners each. The German prisoners are healthy, but the Russian offered in exchange are in bad health, many suffering from tuberculosis and dying en route to their homes.

OVERWHELMING RECRUITS.

Washington, June 5. Yesterday was the final day for the voluntary enlistment of youths who have reached the age of 21 since last June, as registration is required to-day. It is estimated that a million young men will register. Thousands seeking enlistment in the Army and Navy have overwhelmed the recruiting stations throughout the country.

SHIPBUILDING ACTIVITY.

Washington, June 6. The United States Shipping Board has announced that ship construction in May was the greatest for any month in the nation's history. Forty-four ships were completed and delivered to the Government. Their tonnage was 334,771, which is at the rate of 3,162,522 tons a year.

The Shipping Board has prohibited the transfer of any vessel of more than 100 tons to a foreign flag. Mr. Wilson, the Secretary of Labour, said that investigation of Pacific coast labour conditions "demonstrates the patriotic efficiency of the ship workers." A large Pacific coast shipbuilding company announces plans for another yard larger than any on the coast at present. It will cover 160 acres and cost \$20,000,000. It will have a capacity for constructing several steel ships of 20,000 tons each simultaneously. One thousand men are being sought for an immediate start and 20,000 will be employed later.

SCOPE OF ENEMY TRADING LAW EXTENDED.

TO INCLUDE WOMEN WITH 11 HUSBANDS OF ENEMY SUBJECTS.

Washington, June 7. President Wilson has proceeded to broaden the scope of the Trading with the Enemy law to include women whose husbands are enemy subjects. It will also apply to females interested by the Allied nations, to enemy intrigues, to firms with any member on the enemy list and to enemy subjects outside of the United States or resident in an enemy country since August 4, 1914.

CHINESE QUACKS.

A correspondent writing to the N.C. Daily News from Kiangchow in reference to another correspondent's remarks on the "dangerous advertisements" of self-styled "Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists" says:—The further away from the coast the bolder these fellows seem to be. Were there any power in China to deal with these swamps many lives might be saved and much inflicted suffering saved.

Truly these "fools rush in where angels fear to tread" and medical men would stand aghast to see chloroform administered and operations attempted with unsterilized instruments in circumstances only calculated to increase suffering.

In a land where every kind of quackery finds willing dupes, this seems a hopeless problem, but as the term "Western" supported by a few bottles and forceps means so much more booty, something ought to be done, and one is often ashamed to know that the drugs of most respectable firms are misused by these gentry. This suggests that at least foreign firms should call for some credentials before post any dangerous drugs to unknown natives uncountry.

It seems absurd that educated Europeans have to produce medical certificates to obtain drugs while "Dr." Wang of say "Kan Lie-fu" can get them by post, notwithstanding that "Dr." Wang may be and probably is a youth discharged from a hospital for thieving with no medical knowledge beyond that gained from labels while acting as bottle-washer.

Up this way we could introduce you to a medical practitioner whose credentials are limited to an old hat given him by a foreign doctor whom he served as "coolie." To a "graduate" who does not know how to use a clinical thermometer and a "Physician and Home Surgeon" who is, on his own confession, prepared "to learn dentistry complete in a fortnight when he has leisure."

This evil really calls for some antidote, and foreign firms should refuse to supply unknown Chinese with surgical instruments, anaesthetics, poisons, etc.

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A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge of neuralgia, whatever the trouble is, Chamberlain's Pain-Balm drives away the pain at once and cures the complaint quickly. First application gives relief. When a bottle of it is kept in the house the pain of burns and scalds may be promptly relieved, cuts and bruises quickly healed and swellings promptly reduced. In fact, for the household it is a treasure of inestimable value. Every family should be provided with it. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

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COMMERCIAL WEEKLY SHARE REPORT. Messrs. Maxon and Taylor's weekly share report dated 14th June, states:—The demand for Investment Stocks continues but transactions have not been on a large scale owing to lack of supplies. Shanghai remains weak and most of the business done with that Port has been on settlement account.

A NEW COIN FOR INDIA. The "Englishman" writes:—It appears that the new two anna piece had a very narrow escape from being launched upon the world under auspicious circumstances. It was originally proposed to issue it on All Fools Day. Fortunately, however, it happened to be a bank holiday and hence the new issue, as already mentioned, was inaugurated on a Tuesday. A unique feature of the new nickel piece is that, with the exception of the Ceylon 5 cent, it is believed to be the only square coin in the British Empire. It is interesting to know that the weight is the same as that of the eight anna piece. No less than 2,400,000 two anna-bills have been turned out by the Calcutta Mint, of which about two millions have been issued to the public. We owe the design to Lieutenant Colonel McCordick, R.E., Mint Master of Calcutta. The same coin is also being minted at Bombay.

REGISTRATION OF 1918 CLAIMS. Washington, June 6. Between 100,000 and 1,000,000 young men of the 1918 class were registered yesterday for military service throughout the United States. The registration machines worked smoothly every day.

